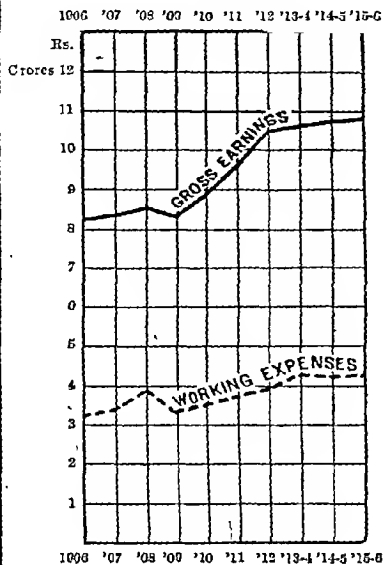


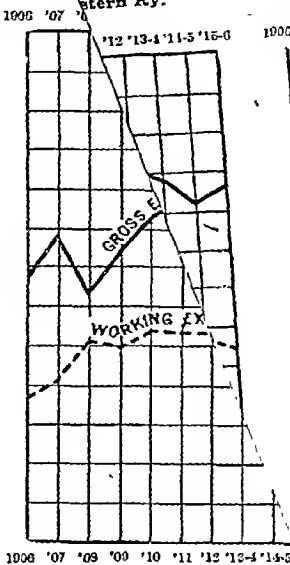
3. ANNUAL GROSS EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES ON THE PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA 1915-16.

30 lakhs.

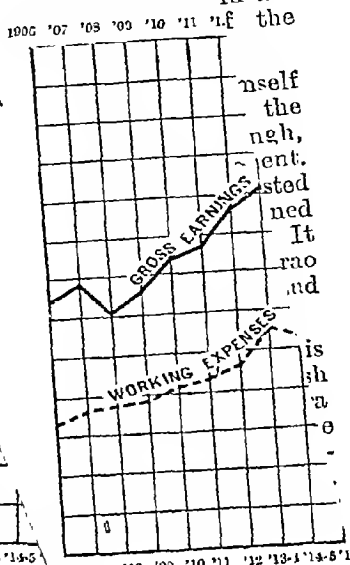
East Indian Ry.



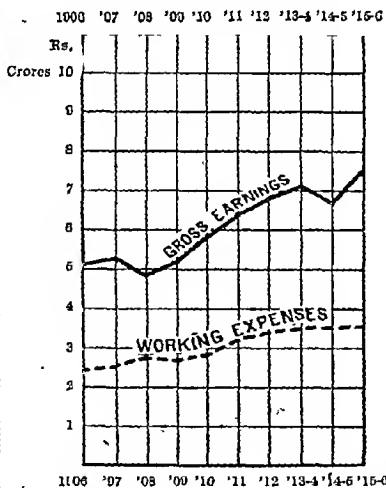
Western Ry.



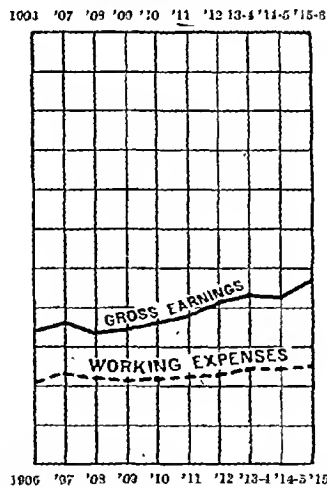
Great Indian Peninsula Ry.



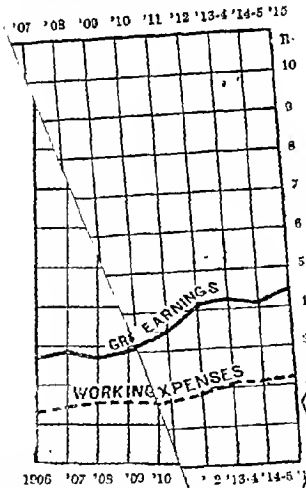
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Ry.



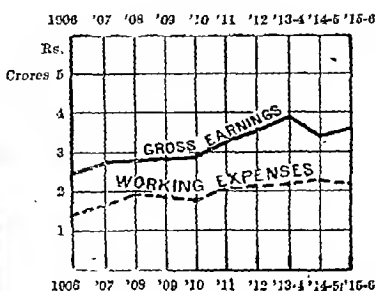
Madras and Southern Mahratta Ry.



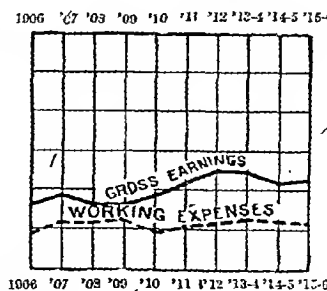
Bengal Nagpur Ry.



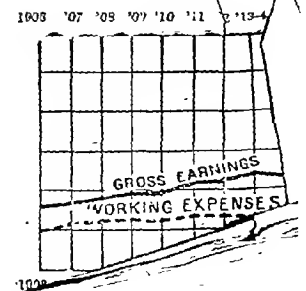
Eastern Bengal Ry.



Oudh and Rohilkhand Ry.



Burma Ry.



ALWAR.

Area 3,221 square miles, population 228,487 (according to the Census of 1901), and gross revenue about Rs. 30 lakhs.

The State was founded by Rao Partab Singh of Macheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udia Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the century. The Alwar family are, therefore, Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Narauka sub-clan.

Rao Partab Singh obtained possession of Alwar in 1775. He made himself independent of Jaipur and was granted the title of "Rao Raja" by the Emperor Shah Alam. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Bakhtawar Singh, in whose time relations were first entered into with the British Government. Bakhtawar Singh accepted the protection of the English in 1803. He assisted Lord Lake against the Mahrattas, and, after the battle of Laswari, was assigned certain districts by Lord Lake for the help afforded during the campaign. It is not clear whether Bakhtawar Singh was granted the title of "Maharao Raja" by Lord Lake, but he was the first Chief of Alwar to use this title and he is thus described in the treaty made between Lord Lake and himself.

Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh died in 1815 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Banne Singh. In 1857 this Chief showed his loyalty to the British Government by despatching his best troops to the assistance of the Agra garrison, but on the way the little force encountered and was defeated by the mutinous sepoys of the Nasirabad Brigade. The Maharao Raja's Rajput body-guard was cut to pieces on the field and the guns of the Alwar army were lost. Banne Singh died before the news of this disaster reached him. He was succeeded by his son, Sheodan Singh, a boy of thirteen years of age. The misconduct of the Muhammadan Ministers of the State led to a rising of the Rajput nobles, and a Political Agent was appointed to Alwar to advise the Council of Regency during the minority. In 1863 Sheodan Singh attained his powers, and shortly afterwards the Agency was removed. The affairs of the State soon fell into confusion, and the Chief's Muhammadan sympathies and resumption of hereditary and religious grants created such discontent among his subjects that the British Government had again to intervene. In 1870, the Maharao Raja was deprived of power, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Council under the supervision of a Political Agent.

Sheodan Singh died without an heir in 1874. The election to the *gadi* was left to the "Kotris" or principal Naruka families, and their choice fell on Thakur Mangal Singh of Thana. Maharao Raja Mangal Singh was granted powers in 1877, and continued to administer the State well until his death in May 1892.

Maharao Raja Mangal Singh was an honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army and a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

In 1889, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After his father's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left in 1898. On leaving the College his education was supervised by a guardian, and after the latter's departure in January, 1903, by the Political Agent.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Jey Singh was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers are for the present subject to certain restrictions.

Maharaja Jey Singh proceeded on a tour to Europe in April 1907, and returned on the 30th August 1907.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 48,55,800 being invested in Government promissory notes.

ALWAR—*contd.*

The State maintains one regiment of Imperial Service Lancers, which when at full strength is 600 strong, and a regiment of Infantry which when at full strength is 926 strong. Both regiments are at present somewhat under strength and the Lancers have not the full compliment of horses; otherwise both regiments are reported to be efficient. A complete transport of mules and ponies is maintained for the use of each regiment.

In addition to the Imperial Service Troops the State maintains, for local duties and as Fort guards, some 750 cavalry, 1,600 infantry and 175 artillery-men, only a portion of these are, however, armed and trained as soldiers. The artillery consists of a horse battery of four smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns and 272 pieces of ordnance classed as serviceable.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government, and much to the gratification of the Darbar 700 of the infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900.

The State is noted for its excellent stud, which supplies horses for the cavalry and Raj stables, and mules for the transport.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:—

Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin and Curzon.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

ABU;

The 13th June 1908.

L. IMPEY, *Major,*

Political Agent, Alwar.

BANSWARA.

Area 1,605 square miles, population 122,128, revenue about Rs. 1,60,000, Imperial.

The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, the nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 42 miles from Banswara.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungarpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungarpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Mahrattas who levied heavy exactions from the Chiefs, while the country was subjected to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi. An enhanced tribute of Rs. 5,000 Imperial a year, paid for the up-keep of the office of the Political Agent, was remitted by Government in 1907. This enhancement was originally fixed in 1869 at Rs. 15,000 Salim Shahi, but was reduced to Rs. 5,000 in 1889.

The present Chief, His Highness Ray Rayan Maharawal Sri Shambhu Singh was born in 1868 and succeeded in 1905 as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Lachhman Singh. He has eight sons, the eldest of whom was born in 1888. His Highness was invested with the powers of a ruling Chief in January 1906. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages; on which a summary assessment has been imposed.

The State maintains a police force of 160 footmen and 15 mounted men, exclusive of the palace guards of His Highness the Maharawal, and of the feudal quotas of the Jagirdars.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

R. H. CHENEVIX-TRENCH, *Captain,*

Dated the 15th May 1908.

Political Agent,

Southern Rajputana States.

BHARATPUR.

Area 1,982 square miles, population 626,665, and revenue Rs. 28,00,000.

The rulers of Bharatpur and Karauli claim common descent from a Rajput ancestor, named Sind Pal. But while Karauli is still a Rajput State, the rulers of Bharatpur are Jats.

The story is that Bal Chand, a descendant of Sind Pal, having no family by his own wife, seized a Jat woman of the village of Sinsini, and by her had sons whose descendants founded Bharatpur.

The ruling family have thus always been known as Sinsinwar Jats.

The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century, by one Brij, who, with his successor Churaman, were noted freebooters owing allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi.

The first Chief of note was Suraj Mal, who assumed the title of Raja and built the present fortress of Bharatpur about the year 1730. Originally a small mud fort, it became a stronghold of considerable extent, protected on all sides by a mud wall of great height and thickness flanked by bastions and surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, the work having, it is said, taken eight years to construct.

Suraj Mal took an active and successful part in the numerous struggles between the Moghals, the Mahrattas, the Rohilas, and Duranis during the first half of the century, and eventually during the confusion that ensued on the defeat of the Mahrattas at Panipat, he seized the town of Agra, which the Jats afterwards held for thirteen years, and made himself master of the surrounding districts. Subsequently hostilities broke out between him and the Moghals, and Suraj Mal was killed in 1763.

He was succeeded by his son, Jowahir Singh, who, by coming into conflict with the Maharaja of Jaipur, was responsible for the loss of a substantial portion of Bharatpur territory, which, together with lands, formerly belonging to Jaipur, went to form the separate principality of Alwar.

During the next two Chiefships, those of Nawal Singh and Ranjit Singh, the third and fourth sons of Suraj Mal, the Jats lost much of their power, and many of their possessions were wrested from them by the Moghals. Bharatpur was besieged and a heavy indemnity taken from the Chief, and Agra was lost. The Mahrattas again invaded Northern India. They reduced the whole country to subjection, and in 1782 all Ranjit Singh's territories were seized by Sindhia. Fourteen parganas were afterwards restored and Ranjit Singh also obtained the cession of Dig and eleven parganas.

In 1803 the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Mahrattas, and at the battle of Dig his treachery displayed itself by an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful siege of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace, which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and was guaranteed in the territories previously held. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gadi* to his brother Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh, then six years old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere. The fort was successfully stormed on 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad. The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent. He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jeswant Singh, who died in 1893, after a rule of forty years. Jeswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh. In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

In June 1900 the Maharaja in a fit of passion killed one of his private servants, and was thereupon deposed. He has been removed from Bharatpur to Deoli.

Ram Singh was succeeded by his infant son, Kishen Singh, his accession taking place on the 27th August 1900.

The Maharaja is in the care of his mother, Her Highness Maji Girraj Kuar, and of his foster-father Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh, a member of the State Council. Meanwhile the administration of the State continues to be conducted by the Council under the control of the Political Agent.

Bharatpur was at one time famous for its trade in salt, on which commodity much of the State's prosperity depended. Captain Walter, who was Political Agent for many years, mentions in his gazetteer that in the six years from 1860 to 1865, the revenue from salt alone was nearly three lakhs per annum, the industry affording employment and profit to large numbers of people in the State.

In 1879 by an agreement made with the British Government the Darbar suppressed the manufacture of salt, receiving in compensation for the loss of revenue entailed, an annual sum of Rs. 1,50,000 and 1,000 maunds of salt free of duty for the Maharaja's use.

The Darbar abolished all transit duties in 1884.

The State maintains a regiment of Imperial Service Infantry (strength 652) and an Imperial Service Transport Corps (strength 525 men, 300 carts, and 600 mules).

Besides these troops there is a local force of 470 cavalry, 1,308 infantry and 641 armed police and 42 guns classed as serviceable. The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1887 and 1908 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet Expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904.

Lord Dufferin visited Bharatpur in 1885 and 1887, and Lord Lansdowne in 1890. Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja (now ex-Maharaja) Ram Singh at Agra in 1899. Lord Curzon visited Bharatpur and Dig in 1902, and again visited Bharatpur in 1903.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

L. IMPEY, *Major,*

Dated the 1st June 1908.

Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

BIKANER.

The area of the State is 23,311 square miles, and the population according to the Census of 1901 is 554,627. The revenue of the State is about Rupees 30,00,000 per annum.

The rulers of Bikaner are Rathore Rajputs. The State was founded by Bikaji (born in 1439), a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. The British Government granted the Tibi Ilaga to His Highness Maharaja Sirdar Singh in recognition of his loyal service rendered during the mutiny of 1857-58 A.D.

The present Chief, Major His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.-D.-C., who was born in October 1880, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 31st August, 1887, and was invested with full ruling powers in December 1898. Maharaj Kumar Sri Sadul Singh, son and heir to His Highness, was born on the 7th September 1902.

A very severe famine visited Bikaner in 1897-1900. His Highness took very active and personal part in the relief operations, and was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind decoration of the 1st class.

His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Major in the British Army, in June 1900, and is attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

His Highness personally took part in the China Campaign of 1900 in command of his Imperial Service Regiment, and in recognition of his services received the Insignia of K.C.I.E.

In August 1902, His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London and had the honor of being appointed an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon paid a visit to Bikaner.

In January 1903, His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and the Gold Durbar Medal was conferred on him.

In February 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse visited Bikaner.

In November 1905, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Bikaner.

In November 1906, His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Minto visited Bikaner.

His Highness proceeded on a second visit to England for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his children sailing from Bombay on the 11th May 1907 and landing back at Bombay on the 11th October 1907.

His Highness takes a great interest in the administration of his State, which is conducted by the Maharaja himself with the assistance of five Members of Council and the Secretaries of the Mehkma Khas.

In recognition of the good administration of the State His Highness received the title of K.C.S.I. on the 24th June 1904, on the occasion of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India and the title of G.C.I.E. on 1st January 1907.

The State maintains an Imperial Service Camel Corps of 500 strong and local force of 380 Lancers, 500 Infantry, 60 Artillery and 33 Guns classed as serviceable.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

ABU; } H. V. COBB, I.C.S., Resident, Western
The 13th May 1907. } Rajputana States, and Political Agent, Bikaner.

BUNDI.

Area 2,220 square miles, population 171, 227, and revenue Rs. 6,50,000.

The ruling family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they owned up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoti" after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Sindhia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Darbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

At the time of the Mutiny of 1857, Maharao Raja Ram Singh, son of Bishen Singh, was so indifferent in his allegiance to Government that friendly intercourse with him was broken off and not resumed till 1860.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was born in September 1869, and succeeded his father Maharao Raja Ram Singh on the *gadi* in March 1889. He was invested with full governing powers on the 9th January 1890. His Highness was created a K.C.I.E. in 1894, K.C.S.I. in 1897, and G.C.I.E. in 1901.

The administration of the State is conducted on old-fashioned conservative lines. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a State Council.

The State had been hard hit during the famine of 1899-1900, in consequence of which it has had to accept a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 from Government bearing interest at 4 per cent. The loan has now been liquidated, but the State is believed to be indebted to the amount of 4 or 5 lakhs.

At present no railway runs through Bundi territory, and the capital is 88 miles distant from Nasirabad on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and 22 miles from Kotah on the Guna-Baran Railway. The section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway passing through Bundi territory is under construction.

The Bundi family are very closely connected with that of Jodhpur (Marwar) by marriage, the present Chief having at different times wedded two aunts and a cousin of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and his two brothers having each married into the same family. The Maharaja of Jodhpur is also married to a sister of the Maharao Raja of Bundi.

In February 1903 the Maharao Raja of Bundi married the sister of the Maharaja of Rewah in Central India, but the Rani died in December 1904.

In August 1906 two more marriages were contracted by the Maharao Raja—one with the daughter of Thakur Himat Singh Bhati and the other with the daughter of Jagat Singh Bhati. Both are jagirdars of Jodhpur and both are connected with the Jaisalmer family.

Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh has had only one son, who died at the age of nine years in March 1899. His brother, Maharaj Raghuraj Singh has a son, who was born in 1893. Maharaj Raghuraj Singh died in December 1905.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Chief has had the honour of interviews with Lord Elgin at Ajmer in November 1896, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Calcutta in March 1901. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited the Bundi State in November 1902 for the first time. The Chief attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in January 1903.

The State maintains a military force, excluding Jagirdass and irregular troops, of 100 cavalry, 200 infantry, 50 artillerymen, and 48 guns classed as serviceable.

DEOLI;

A. B. DRUMMOND, *Captain,*

The 16th June 9108.

Political Agent, Haraoti and Tenk.

G. C. B. P., Simla.—No. 303 F. D.—13-7-03.—30.—E. A. L's.

DHOLPUR.

Area 1,155 square miles, population 271,496, and revenue Rs. 10,00,000.

According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an offshoot of the reigning family at Delhi) who about 1005 held the lands between the Chambal and Bangunga rivers.

Probably the country formed part of the Rathore Kingdom of Kanoj which was conquered by Shahabuddin in 1194.

About 1490, Raja Man Singh Tonwar, of Gwalior, expelled the Muhammadan Governor and held Dholpur for some years, but in the time of Babar the country again came under Moghal rule. Early in the eighteenth century the Bhadauriya Rajputs, taking advantage of the troubles which then beset the Emperor, obtained possession and held the country till 1761, when they were ousted by Raja Suraj Mal, of Bharatpur, who seized Agra and the neighbouring districts on the defeat of the Mahrattas at Panipat.

During the succeeding forty-five years Dholpur changed masters no less than five times; in 1775 it was appropriated by Mirza Najaf Khan; in 1782 it fell into the hands of Scindia; in 1803 it was occupied by the British by whom it was again ceded to the Gwalior Chief; and in 1805 it was resumed by the British; finally in 1806 it was made over to an ancestor of the present Chief in exchange for the territory of Gohad.

The family of the Chief belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the eleventh century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of "Rana." After the overthrow of the Mahrattas, at Panipat, the Rana Bhim Singh seized Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made, which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the Rana's treachery the treaty was withdrawn and Scindia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British treaty of 1803 with Scindia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the parganas of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajakhera, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

The late Chief, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur, was born on the 4th May 1863, and succeeded his grandfather, Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh, on the 9th February 1873. He died at Mashobra, near Simla, on the 20th July 1901, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, His Highness Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, who was born on the 26th May 1883. His Highness was invested with full governing powers on 2nd March 1905. And holds an honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's army.

The military forces consist of 175 cavalry, 907 infantry, and 11 guns classed as serviceable.

Lord Dufferin paid a flying visit to the State in 1885, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the late Chief at Agra in 1890, 1895 and 1899 respectively. Lord Minto exchanged visits with the present Chief in 1907 at Agra.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

L. IMPEY, Major.

Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Dated the 1st June 1908.

DUNGARPUR.

Area 1,447 square miles, population 100,103, revenue Rs. 1,70,000 Imperial.

The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 70 miles, and from Ahmedabad 75 miles.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur, from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century. Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Chief, who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitore, emigrated from Mewar and possessed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town, situated on the River Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province called Bagor which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Chiefs of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot, as their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi River. After the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A.D., his territory was split up, one division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son.

On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of S. S. Rs. 35,000 to the Mahrattas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government to whom the tribute was transferred. The present Chief, His Highness Maharawal Bijey Singh, succeeded his grandfather, Maharawal Udai Singh, in February 1898. He was born on the 17th July 1887. After being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he obtained the college diploma, His Highness entered the Imperial Cadet Corps for a very brief period and then returned to the Mayo College to join the post Diploma course. He left the college in May 1907 for good. He married on the 19th January 1907 the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana in Central India, and has got a son and heir who was born on 7th March 1908. He is now entering on a course of administrative study in his own State under the guidance of the Kamdar and Political Agent. Owing to the minority of the Chief the State is under direct management, the administration being carried on under the close supervision of the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, whose head-quarters are at Dungarpur, by the State Council, of which the Political Agent is also President. The late Chief, who rendered good service during the mutiny, attained his majority in 1857. Though always conspicuous for his loyalty, the administration of the State was in a very backward condition at his death. This is not to be wondered at when the isolated position of the State, the character of the country and its people, and the lack of communications with the outer world are considered. Opportunity is being taken of the present minority to gradually introduce improvements and to bring the Bhils under proper control by treating them with justice and firmness. A land revenue settlement on modern lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages; on which a summary assessment has been imposed.

In common with other parts of Rajputana the rainfall in the State in 1899 was deficient, and the State was ravaged by famine and sickness during the year 1900. In 1901-02 and 1904-05 the harvests were very poor.

The State maintains a police force of 15 mounted and 185 footmen.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness the Maharawal was present at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi on January 1st, 1903.

(Sd.) R. H. CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Captain,

Dated the 15th May 1908.

Political Agent,

Southern Rajputana States.

JAIPUR.

Area 15,579 square miles, population 2,658,075, and revenue slightly under 70 lakhs.

The Jaipur Chief is the head of the Kachhwaha or Kushwaha clan of Rajputs, and is of the solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya.

The family flourished for eight hundred and fifty years at Narwa near Gwalior. Subsequently one Tej Karan of the ruling race removed his capital early in the twelfth century, to its present neighbourhood which was obtained by conquest. The State remained comparatively unimportant until the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who was a famous General of the Moghal Empire. Jaipur suffered much from the Mahrattas, but the conclusion in 1818 of a treaty with the British Government stopped further molestation.

The present capital of Jaipur (population 160,167) was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in A. D. 1728 and is named after him. Thanks to its broad streets, its gas lighting, its free supply of water, its school of arts, its museum, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India.

Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.O.V.O., LL.D., is forty-seven years old, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1880 on the death of Maharaja Sir Sawai Ram Singh, who ruled from 1835 to 1880. The title of Colonel of the 13th Rajputs was bestowed upon His Highness the Maharaja on 2nd September 1904, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the 10th April 1908, by the University of Edinburgh.

His Highness was invested with full powers in September 1882. He takes a prominent part in the administration of the State, and all important matters are disposed of by himself, assisted by his eleven members of Council.

He enjoys a salute of twenty-one guns, of which four are personal. Of the latter number two were granted on the occasion of the Jubilee in 1887 and two in connection with the services of the Jaipur Transport Corps on the Chitral Expedition.

His Highness the Maharaja was one of the Indian Chiefs who were selected to attend His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation in England.

The State maintains an Imperial Service Transport Corps, consisting of 1,171 ponies, 544 carts and 781 officers and men, including followers.

Besides this it has a local force of 515 cavalry, 3,782 infantry, and 746 artillery, with 40 guns classed as serviceable, not including guns mounted on forts.

The Imperial Service Corps has been twice on active service during the Chitral and Tirah Campaigns.

Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Jaipur in February 1903 for the third time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Jaipur in November 1905.

The general administration has been favourably reported upon for many years, and in wealth, prosperity, trade, manufactures, and general advancement Jaipur is unquestionably the leading State in Rajputana. The Public Works Department which was, for many years, under the general superintendence of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., and is now under Mr. O. E. Stotherd, C.E., can furnish facts and figures in regard to irrigation which are remarkable for their unqualified success.

C. HERBERT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Resident, Jaipur.

ABU ;

30th May 1908.

JAISALMER.

Area 16,062 square miles, population (according to the Census of 1901) 73,370, and revenue about one lakh of Imperial rupees.

The ruling family are Jadon Bhati Rajputs, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born in 836. Jaisalmer, the present capital was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

The first Chief with whom the British Government entered into political relations, was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Chief, Maharawal Bairi Sal, died on the 10th March 1891, and his widows with the consent of the Government of India, adopted Sham Singh, who was born in 1887. Sham Singh, on succeeding to the *gadi*, took the family name of Salivahan. He has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained about 11½ years. He was married in February 1907 to the second daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi. During the minority the administration is carried on by a Diwan and Council, under the superintendence of the Resident, Western Rajputana States. The present Diwan, Mr. Laxmi Das Raoji Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed to the post in March 1903, and was granted the title of "Rao Sahab" as a personal distinction in June 1907.

The country is almost entirely desert, and the nearest Railway station is Barmer in Marwar territory, some 90 miles from the capital, Jaisalmer. No Viceroy has yet visited this State.

The financial condition of the State is still embarrassed, but every effort is being made to liquidate the debt.

The military force consists of about 400 men, including a few gunners; it is one of police rather than anything else.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

JODHPUR ;
The 1st May 1908. }

H. V. COBB, I.C.S.,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

JHALAWAR.

Area 810 square miles, population (1901) 90,175, and revenue Rs. 4,20,000.

The Jhalawar State was created in 1833 from a part of the territories belonging to Kotah.

To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs, and successors. Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with the Maharao Ram Singh. There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Minister, and it was, therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kotah Chief to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kotah, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of Rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of the Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar, in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh with the title of Raj Rana.

The new Jhalawar State, which was formed on the 1st January 1899, consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag, and Gangdhar, the Patan paragona, in which are situated the town of Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket paragona. There is also a small detached area Kirpapur situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neamuch which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 3,000 tribute to the British Government.

The present Chief of the State is His Highness Raj Rana Bhawani Singh who is descended from an ancestor of Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, and was chosen as ruler of the new State as being the most suitable person among the family of the Jhalawar Sardars. His Highness was born on the 4th September 1874 and was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He was installed with powers on the 6th February 1899, and carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a Diwan. The latest reforms introduced into the State are the British postal system and British currency. The State maintains five dispensaries. The Nagda-Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are 3 Railway Stations actually located in the State.

The military forces consist of 74 cavalry, 369 infantry, 70 artillerymen and 45 guns classed as serviceable. No Governor-General has yet paid a visit to the Chief at his capital.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

KOTAH ;	}	H. B. PEACOCK, <i>Major</i> ,
<i>The 26th May 1908.</i>		<i>Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.</i>

KARAULI.

Area 1,242 square miles, population 156,796, and revenue Rs. 5,30,000.

The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Bhuda, the progenitor of the lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A. D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well known town of Bayana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakr Shah.

Taman Pal, Bijai Pal's eldest son, established himself at Tamangarh, 15 miles south-east of Biana, about 1052, and possessed himself of the wild, broken country near the river Chambal as far as Dholpur, and including the fortress of Utgir and Mandrel, and the districts in which the present towns of Karauli and Machilpur are situated. Taman Pal's son, Dhram Pal, was ousted by illegitimate half-brother and established himself at Dholdera, the present site of Dholpur. His son, Kunwar Pal, recovered Tamangarh, but eventually the whole country fell into the hands of the Muhammadans. A descendant of Kunwar Pal, Arjun Singh, managed in 1347 to regain possession of Mandrel, and his occupation was confirmed by the Court of the Delhi Emperor. By degrees he recovered the whole of Taman Pal's territory. The town of Karauli (said to be a corruption of Kalyanji) was founded by Arjun Singh in 1348.

The first Chief of note among his successors was Chand Pal, who fought for the Muhammadans in the Deccan. His grandson, Gopal Das, is said to have laid the foundation of Agra Fort at Akbar's request. From the latter are sprung two important offshoots of the Karauli family, *viz.*, the Muktavats of Sir Muthra and the Bahadur ke Jadon of Sabalgarh and also the principal noble families of the State.

In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Mahrattas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Har Baksh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Mahrattas.

In 1852 the Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao, of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gadi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 1,17,000 owing to Government was remitted, and a dress of honour was conferred.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., was born in February 1864. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the 14th August 1886 by adoption to the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. His Highness was invested with full governing powers in 1889.

The administration of the State is carried on by a Council, of which His Highness is the President.

The State maintains a local military force of 126 cavalry, 1,088 infantry and 35 guns, classed as serviceable.

No Viceroy has ever visited Karauli. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the Chief in 1890, 1895 and 1899 respectively in Agra.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

L. IMPEY, Major,

Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Dated the 1st June 1908.

KISHENGARH.

Area 858 square miles, population 90,970, and revenue about Rs. 6,75,000.

The founder of the State was Kishen Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishengarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akhar in 1594. In 1818 a treaty was entered into by the British Government with Kishengarh containing the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the chief.

His Highness Maharaja Madan Singh Bahadur was born on 1st November 1884. He succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Sir Sirdul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., on the latter's death which took place on 18th August 1900. His Highness served with distinction for over two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps, and after completing his further education under Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I.C.S., for nearly two years, was entrusted with ruling power on 11th December 1905. The title of Captain in His Majesty's Army was bestowed upon His Highness the Maharaja on 2nd March 1908.

The State is administered by a Council consisting of one Chief Member and two Members of Council presided over by His Highness the Maharaja.

The work of the Council is divided into four departments as under :—

- (1) The Huzuri—under His Highness and the Chief Member of Council, Mr. K. L. Paonasker, M.A.
- (2) Revenue—under Mr. K. L. Paonasker, M.A.
- (3) Judicial—under Bareth Ramnath Ratnoo.
- (4) Public Works Department—under Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singh of Raghunathpura.

The State's local regular force consists of 71 cavalry, 100 infantry and 31 artillery or a total of 202. It has 65 guns, of which 31 are classed as serviceable.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

ABU ;

The 30th May 1908.

C. HERBERT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Resident.

KOTAH.

Area 5,684 square miles, population (1901) 544,879, and revenue Rs. 31,00,000.

Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Haraoti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Ruling Chiefs of the two States belong. Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to 1579, when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan, of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Chiefs, who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A.D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, viz., Indergarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod, Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. Their position is, therefore, peculiar.

The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Chief of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umed Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris.

In 1817 the Regent concluded a treaty (the first made by any State in Rajputana) with the British and succeeded in getting a supplementary article affixed thereto by which the administration of the State was vested in him and his heirs for ever. After his death his descendants not proving as able as their ancestor, there was constant friction between successive Chiefs and the hereditary ministers, which resulted in 1838 in the interference of the British Government who obtained the Maharao's consent to detach seventeen Kotah parganas, and with these a new principality, named Jhalawar, was formed for Madan Singh (at that time Minister), his heirs and successors. The post of hereditary Minister was at the same time abolished, and the Maharao was required to maintain an auxiliary force. In 1857, this force mutinied and murdered the Political Agent, Major Burton, and his two sons. As it was impossible to say how far the Maharao Ram Singh was responsible for these murders, the Government of India marked their displeasure by merely reducing his salute from 17 to 13 guns. Ram Singh was succeeded by his son, Bhim Singh, who took the family name of Chatter Sal. His management of affairs was bad, and in 1874, at his request, the Government of India appointed Nawab Faiz Ali Khan to administer the State. From that time till 1896 Kotah remained under the control of British Political Officers, and the history of the country for these twenty-two years is one of unbroken progress.

Maharao Chatter Sal died in 1889, and was succeeded on the 11th June of that year by an adopted son named Udai Singh, the second son of Maharaja Chaggan Singh of Kotra, an estate some 40 miles east of Kotah. Udai Singh assumed the family name of Umed Singh.

The present Chief, His Highness Major Sir Umed Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1873, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received full powers in December 1896. He takes great interest in the administration of his State which had prospered in his hands up to the time of

the late famine. This scourge, however, has temporarily led to financial embarrassment. He is also a good, all-round sportsman. The latest reforms he has introduced into the State are Imperial Postal Unity and the Imperial currency.

His Highness received the Honorary rank of Major in the 42nd Deoli Regiment in January 1903.

The chief event of Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory, which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of the late Chief, all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung. The State maintains 20 hospitals and dispensaries and 42 schools, some of which are for girls.

The Nagda-Muttra Railway is open to traffic from Nagda as far as Kotah, and it is expected that it will be further opened up as far as Sawai Madhopur in 1908.

The Baran-Kotah extension of the Bina-Goonna Baran line is ready as far as Antah 13 miles from Baran.

Kotah abounds in places of interest. The city containing a population of 33,657 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenelated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals. The Chambal forms the boundary on the fourth side from south-west to north-east. At three places along the river boundary there are strong fortified bastions.

The military force of the State, including irregulars, consists of 131 guns classed as serviceable, 353 artillerymen, 301 cavalry, and 1,194 infantry. There are no Imperial Service Troops provided by the State, but a sum of two lakhs of rupees is contributed annually towards the maintenance of the 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force, known as the Kotah Contingent which mutinied, was disbanded.

In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,34,720 to the British Government.

Lord Curzon paid a visit to the present Chief at his capital in November 1902.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

KOTAH ;
The 26th May 1908. }

H. B. PEACOCK, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.

KUSHALGARH.

Area 340 square miles, population 16,222, and Revenue Rs. 20,000, Imperial.

The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

In 1868, in consequence of certain malpractices of the Banswara Darbar in connection with a dispute with the Chief relative to an alleged attack by the latter on a Banswara Police Station, the Government of India decided that the Banswara Darbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh Estate, and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay annual tribute to the Banswara Darbar, should correspond direct with the Political Agent.

The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathore clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great-grandson, Askarn, obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

The present Chief, Rao Udai Singh, was born in 1860, and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father, Zorawar Singh, in 1891. The Rao is fairly well educated and interests himself in the management of his Estate.

The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The Estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.

R. H. CHENEVIX-TRENCH, *Captain,*

Dated the 15th May 1908.

Political Agent,

Southern Rajputana States.

MARWAR.

Area 34,963 square miles, population (according to the Census of 1901) 1,935,565, and revenue about Rs. 50,60,000.

Jodhpur is one of the three chief States of Rajputana, and the Maharaja is the head of the Rathore clan of Rajputs. Offshoots from Jodhpur are the States of Bikaner and Kishengarh in Rajputana, Idar in the Bombay Presidency, and Rutlam, Jhabua, and Sitamau in Central India.

The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459, when the seat of government was transferred to the present capital (Jodhpur), but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Shivaji, a relation of the last King of Kanouj, visited the country.

A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818 in the time of Maharaja Mansingh. The latter was succeeded by Maharaja Takht Singh, of Ahmednagar, who did good service during the Mutiny. On his death in 1873, his eldest son, Jaswant Singh, became Maharaja. During the rule of this Chief the State prospered. Three hundred and twenty miles of railway were constructed, the finances were put on a sound basis, a Forest Department was constituted, and many measures of reform were introduced. Two regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry were raised and placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial defence. The civil jurisdiction of the district of Malani was restored to the Darbar in 1891, and Maharaja Jaswant Singh was given a personal salute of 21 guns.

The present Maharaja, Sardar Singh, was born in February 1880, and succeeded to the *gadi* on his father's death on the 24th October 1895. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 18th February 1898.

He was married in February 1892 to the sister of the present Maharao Raja of Bundi and has three sons and two daughters. The name of the heir-apparent who was born on the 14th January 1898 is Maharaj Kunwar Sumer Singh.

During His Highness's absence from the State on account of ill-health in 1904-1905, the administration was placed in the hands of the "Mehkma Khas," consisting of a senior member and a junior member under the supervision of the Resident. The former office is held by Rao Bahadur Pundit Sukdeo Pershad, C.I.E., and the latter by Rao Sahab Munshi Harnam Das, who was Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Treasury Officer, Ajmer.

The Maharaja returned to the State in November 1905. He now exercises full powers of administration, except in respect of Finance, the practical control of which still remains in the hands of the Resident.

To assist His Highness the Maharaja and Mehkma Khas, there is a consultative Council, composed of the Thakurs of Asop, Kuchaman, Pokharan and Rian, and of Kabiraj Murardan. Asop, Pokharan, and Rian are "Sarayats," and Pokharan and Kuchaman are "Rao Bahadurs."

The State has been put on a sound financial basis, and the liquidation of all debts is in progress.

The Imperial Service Cavalry is now 750 strong. It consists of the first Regiment of four strong squadrons, fit for active service; and of the second Regiment, composed of two weak squadrons. The Darbar are arranging to bring up the strength to two full squadrons during the present year and the next. One whole squadron, complete, was transferred to the 3rd Madras Lancers in October 1902.

The first Regiment served with distinction on the China Expedition; and in the Tirah Campaign one Regiment was kept in reserve at Rawal Pindi.

The Maharaja presented some horses to Government for use in South Africa.

Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, and Curzon have all visited Jodhpur.

MARWAR—*contd.*

The total length of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, now open for passenger traffic, is as follows :—

			Miles.
Kuchaman Road to Merta Road Junction	...	...	73
Merta Road to Merta City	...	...	9
Merta Road Junction to Bhatinda	...	...	304
" " " " Luni Junction	...	...	84
Luni Junction to Hyderabad	...	...	309
" " " " Marwar Junction	...	...	44
Balotra to Pachpadra (salt branch)	...	...	10
Gigasar to Palana (coal branch)	...	...	20
<i>Total</i>			848

Of this length, 464 miles run through the Marwar State.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

JODHPUR;
The 1st May 1908.

}

H. V. COBB, *I.C.S.*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

PARTABGARH.

Area 886 square miles, population (according to the Census of 1901) 52,029, and revenue about British Rs. 1,75,000.

The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Maharana Mokul, and younger brother of Rana Kumbhu, who held the *gadi* of Mewar from 1491 to 1474. Khim Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sadri and Dariawad districts.

Bikaji, the great-grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers, and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his capital at Deolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the commencement of the eighteenth century. From the time of the establishment of the Mahratta power in Malwa the Chief of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818 Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute, which is, therefore, paid to him from the British treasury.

On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh, by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh, was born in 1859, and being the nearest relative of the late Chief, Udai Singh, who died without issue in 1890, was selected as his successor, and the choice was confirmed by the British Government. He was invested with full powers on the 10th January 1891.

He is well-intentioned, loyal, and takes great personal interest in the administration of the State. But the State is heavily involved in debt owing to the extravagance of the late Chief, the depreciation of the local coinage now no longer recognised in the State transactions and the severity of the late famine; and the administration is consequently backward and inefficient.

The Chief's eldest son, Man Singh, has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and takes an active part in the administration of the State.

Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles by a telegraph line and a metalled road. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages; in which a summary assessment has been imposed.

The military force of the State consists of 20 cavalry, 53 infantry, and 9 artillery.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

R. H. CHENEVIX-TRENCH, *Captain,*

Dated the 15th May 1908.

Political Agent,

Southern Rajputana States.

This Chiefship was formed by the grant in jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629, to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar), and therefore a Sisodia Rajput by caste.

A descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kachhola in Mewar by the ruling Maharana in 1768, and a later descendant was granted the title of "Raja Dhiraj" by another Maharana in 1796.

In 1848, Raja Dhiraj Jagat Singh received a *sanad* from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisions and concessions. The fief of Kachhola held under Mewar consists of seventy-four villages, for which a tribute of Rs. 30,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Darbar. The question regarding the feudal service to be rendered by the Chief to His Highness the Maharana of Mewar on account of the Kachhola Pargana which was referred to the Government of India, has been settled.

The present Chief, Raja Dhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Chief, who had died without adopting an heir. He was born on the 7th November 1855 and was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1875. He has two sons, the eldest of whom, Umed Singh, was born on the 7th March 1876. The daughter who is married to the Chief of Wankaner in Kathiawar died in October 1904. Kunwar Umed Singh has twice been to England, in 1897 and 1900, and is married to a daughter of the Raja of Khetri in Jaipur. The younger son, Kunwar Sardar Singh, was a student at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, for about a year and a half in 1899-1900, but was prematurely recalled to his home before completing his studies in consequence of the financial difficulties caused by the famine. He was married to a daughter of Raja Govardhan Singh, Talukdar of Bajwa in Oudh. She died in July 1904. He has a son about 2 years old. In November 1905, Kunwar Sardar Singh married the daughter of Maharawal Indersingh of Chota Udaipur.

The Chief is an enlightened ruler and the administration is improving rapidly with the assistance of a capable Kamdar who has been lent to the Chiefship from the Panjab.

In 1900 the Chief received from Government a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 to assist him to tide over the famine. The loan has now been reduced to Rs. 50,000. A fresh loan of Rs. 2,30,000 has been granted by Government for the construction of a storage reservoir at Bhimpura which is now practically completed and which should result in an increase of about Rs. 50,000 to the revenue.

The estate maintains a local military force of 26 cavalry, 58 infantry, and 10 guns classed as serviceable.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, though in return he is only visited by the Foreign Secretary.

The Chief holds a *sanad*, granted in 1862, guaranteeing to the head of his family the right of adoption.

The Chief was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1903.

No Viceroy has ever visited the Chiefship. The present Chief attended the Darbar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra in 1876, and also the Darbars of Lord Mayo at Ajmer in 1870 and Lord Northbrook at Delhi in 1875, and the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1903.

He also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, and Elgin in 1881, 1885, 1890, and 1896, respectively, at Ajmer, and with Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Deoli in November 1902.

DEOLI;

The 16th June 1908.

A. B. DRUMMOND, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

SIROHI.

Area 1,964 square miles, population (according to Census of 1901) 154,544, and revenue Rs. 3,49,400 in British currency.

The ruling family are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chohan clan and are said to be descended from Pirthi Raj, the Chohan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was onc Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chohans are said to have appeared in this part of the country about 1152. The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor took refuge at Mount Abu from the army of the Delhi Emperor, and when that force retired he refused to leave, having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Chief's son, and no other Chief was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823, and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitarium.

The present Chief of Sirohi is Kaishree Singh. He was born in 1857 and succeeded his father in 1875. He has one son the Maharaj Kunwar Sarupsingh (who was born on the 27th September 1888), and three daughters. The eldest daughter was married in December 1905 to the Maharaj Kunwar of Banswara. The second daughter was married in February 1907 to His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer, and the third was married in March 1907 to the Maharaj Kumar of Bhuj. The Maharaj Kumar was married in November 1907 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch. On the 1st January 1889 the title of "Maharao" was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction, six years later he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India; while on the 9th November 1901 His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

His Highness is a quiet, courteous gentleman, who takes keen personal interest in all matters affecting the administration of his State; he talks English fairly and can write it a little.

The State is administered by a Diwan under the orders of the Chief. Under the Diwan are three principal officers, *viz.*, the Judicial officer, the Revenue Commissioner, and the Superintendent of the Customs and Forest Departments. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles. The Darbar has offered to place 100 infantry at the disposal of Government of India for Imperial Service.

No Viceroy has ever visited the capital, but His Highness had the honour in the beginning of 1890 of an interview at Abu Road with his Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence.

Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi, some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak is known as Guru Sikhar (the saint's pinnacle), 5,650 feet high. Abu is the head-quarters of the Governor General's Agent and is famous for its Jain temples at Dilwara, about 2 miles from the station.

The Maharao of Sirohi enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

JODHPUR;

The 1st May 1908. }

H. V. COBB, I.C.S.,

Resident, Western Rajputana States

TONK.

Area 2,752 square miles, population 273,035, and revenue about Rs. 12,00,000.

The Tonk State has three parganas, Tonk, Aligarh, and Nimbaheera, in Rajputana; and three parganas, Sironj, Chhabra, and Pirawa, in Central India. It is the only State in Rajputana ruled by a Muhammadan Chief.

The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion-in-arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa.

Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently granted to him by Government.

Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan, who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834, did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

The present Chief, His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G.C.I.E., is the great-grandson of the first Nawab Amir Khan. He was born in November 1849 and was placed on the *masnad* by Government in 1867 on the deposition of his father Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan for complicity in the attack on the uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

The present Nawab was entrusted with the management of his State in 1870, his uncle Sahibzada Obaidullah Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., being appointed his Minister. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E., in October 1890. He has ten sons and eleven daughters alive, the eldest son and heir-apparent being Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, who was born in 1877.

The administration of the State has never been very satisfactory during the present Chief's rule, owing principally to his private extravagances.

The finances were placed under the control of the Political Agent in 1886 when the debts of the State were ascertained to be about Rs. 15,50,000.

The construction of the Chhabra portion of the Guna-Baran Railway necessitated the acceptance of a loan of Rs. 16,00,000, from the Gwalior Darbar between the years 1896—1900. Apart from this the State had almost cleared off the whole of its outstanding debts, when the advent of the 1899-1900 famine threw it into a worse condition than before. Owing to the inability of the Tonk Darbar to repay the sum borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar for Railway construction, the Chhabra section of the Guna-Baran Railway has been taken over by the Gwalior Darbar for Rs. 14,71,025. The State debts now amount to about Rs. 1,00,000. The nearest Railway station is Niwai 20 miles from Tonk by metalled road on the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railway. During recent years various reforms have been introduced in the administration including the abolition of the post of Prime Minister and the reconstitution of the Council, and if the seasons are favorable the State should be free of debt at no very distant date. The head-quarters of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency, which were transferred from Deoli to Tonk in July 1903 to enable the Political Agent to exercise a closer supervision over the affairs of the State, have again been removed to Deoli.

The State maintains a local military force, including irregulars, of 74 guns, classed as serviceable, 243 artillerymen, 443 cavalry, and 1,043 infantry. The State pays no tribute, nor does it maintain any local corps or contingent for the use of Government from its resources.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, though no Viceroy has ever yet visited the Nawab's capital. The present Chief attended His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Darbar at Agra in 1876, as also Lord Mayo's Darbar at Ajmer in 1870, and Lord Lytton's Darbar at Delhi in 1877, and the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1903.

He also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, and Elgin in 1881, 1885, 1890, and 1896, respectively, at Ajmer, and with Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Deoli in November 1902.

DEOLI ;
The 16th June 1908. }

A. B. DRUMMOND, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

UDAIPUR.

Area 12,753 square miles, population (according to the Census of 1901) 1,021,664, and revenue about British Rs. 26,00,000.

The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Chiefs of India. The ruling Chief is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144.

No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sept of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was effected by Bappa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana), who, on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 728. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, *viz.*, the first time by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1290, the second time by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat in 1533, and the third time by Akbar in 1568, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh, when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Chief retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravalli hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind, when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and, by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, surprise and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dewair; and he followed up his success with such energy that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar, and Amir Khan, and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharana Dhiraj Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., was born in 1849 and was, on the death of the late Chief without issue, installed on the *gadi* in December 1884, having been unanimously selected by the Maharanis and nobles of the State. He was invested by Government with full powers of administration in August 1885, and created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in February 1887.

The administration of the State is carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana by two ministerial officers who are invested with little authority and can do nothing on their own responsibility. Owing to the close personal interest taken by His Highness in the work of administration and to his personally high character there is far less corruption in Mewar than in many other States.

The Maharana is personally upright, just and sincere in all his dealings and his private character is above reproach. But he is intensely conservative. The people are contented, and although it will take some years for Mewar to recover from the effects of the recent famine, the State is thoroughly solvent.

His Highness is taking a great interest in the Irrigation Department of the State which is under the control of Mr. Wakefield, and has sanctioned the expenditure, as a normal grant, of one lakh a year on protection works; and is considering one or two large projects which will be of the greatest benefit to the State.

The military force of the State, excluding irregulars, consists of 56 guns classed as serviceable, 236 artillerymen, 500 cavalry, and 1,750 infantry. There are no Imperial Service Troops provided by the State, but His Highness is about to provide some. A large proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the Mewar Bhil Corps is, however, debited to the Mewar Darbar.

The Maharana is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, but the present Chief enjoys a salute of 21 guns, the extra two being granted as a personal distinction.

R. H. CHENEVIX-TRENCH, *Captain,*

Offg. Resident, Mewar.

Dated the 29th May 1908.

